THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1794. [N° 1695.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

In our laſt we publiſhed the Official Letter of General WAYNE *to the Secretary of War, giving an Account of his Action with the Indians on the 21ſt of Auguſt—we now preſent our Readers with the other Papers contained in the General's Deſpatch, received at the ſame Time.*

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Auguſt 14.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that the army under my command took poſſeſſion of this very important poſt on the morning of the 8th inſt. the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their ſettlements, towns and villages, with ſuch apparent marks of ſurpriſe and precipitation as to amount to a poſitive proof that our approach, was not diſcovered by them until a few days previous to our arrival.

I had made ſuch demonſtrations for a length of time previouſly to taking up our line of march, as to induce the ſavages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Roche de Bout, by the right, which feints appear to have produced the deſired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to thoſe points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiſcovered by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction, and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry ſeaſon, ſuch as then preſented.

Thus, Sir, we have gained poſſeſſion of the grand emporium of the hoſtile Indians of the weſt, without loſs of blood—the very extenſive and high cultivated fields and gardens, ſhew the work of many hands. The margins of thoſe beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake and Au Glaize, appeared like one continued village for a number of miles, both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld ſuch immenſe fields of corn in any part of America, from Canada to Florida.

We are now employed in completing a ſtrong ſtockaded fort, with four good block-houſes, by way of baſtions, at the confluence of Au Glaize and the Miamis, which I have called Defiance, and another fort was alſo erected on the bank of St. Mary's, twenty-four miles advanced of Recovery, which was named Adams, and endowed with proviſion and a proper garriſon.

Every thing is now prepared for a forward move tomorrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or Fort of the Rapids, where the Britiſh have a regular fortification, well ſupplied with artillery, and ſtrongly garriſoned; in the vicinity of which, the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as from the beſt and moſt recent intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and joined by the militia of Detroit, &c. &c. poſſeſſed of ground very unfavorable for cavalry to act in; yet, notwithſtanding this unfavorable intelligence and unpleaſant circumſtance of ground, I do not deſpair of ſucceſs from the ſpirit and ardour of the troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the legion and mounted volunteers.

Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a laſt overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and intereſting now at ſtake, I have reaſon to expect that they will liſten to the propoſition mentioned in the incloſed copy of an addreſs, deſpatched yeſterday by a ſpecial flag, who I ſent under circumſtances that will inſure his ſafe return, and which may eventually ſpare the effuſion of much human blood.

But ſhould war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads! America ſhall no longer be inſulted with impunity. To an all powerful and juſt God, I therefore commit myſelf and gallant army, and have the honour to be, with every conſideration of reſpect and eſteem, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. Major-General H. Knox,
Secretary of War.

To the Delawares, Shawaneſe, Miamis, and Wyandots, and to each and every of them, and to all other nations of Indians northweſt of the Ohio whom it may concern.

I, ANTHONY WAYNE, Major General and commander in chief of the federal army now at Grand Glaize, and commiſſioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for ſettling the terms upon which a permanent and laſting peace ſhall be made with each and every of the hoſtile tribes or nations of Indians northweſt of the Ohio, and of the ſaid United States—actuated by the pureſt principles of humanity, and urged by pity for the errors into which bad and deſigning men have led you, from the head of the army now in poſſeſſion of your abandoned villages and ſettlements, do hereby once more extend the friendly hand of peace towards you, and invite each and every of the hoſtile tribes of Indians to appoint deputies to meet me and my army without delay, between this place and Roche de Bout, in order to ſettle the preliminaries of a laſting peace, which may eventually and ſoon reſtore to you, the Delawares, Miamis, Shawaneſe, and all other tribes and nations lately ſettled at this place and on the margins of the Miami and Anglaize rivers to your late grounds and poſſeſſions, and to preſerve you and your diſtreſſed and helpleſs women and children from danger and famine, during the preſent fall and enſuing winter.

The arm of the United States is ſtrong and powerful, but they love mercy and kindneſs more than war and deſolation; and to remove any doubts, or apprehenſions of danger, to the perſons of the deputies whom you may appoint to meet this army, I hereby pledge my ſacred honour for their ſafety and return; and ſend Chriſtopher Miller, an adopted Shawanoe, and a Shawanoe warrior, whom I took priſoner two days ago, as a flag, who will advance in their front to meet me.

Mr. Miller was taken priſoner by a party of my warriors ſix moons ago, and can teſtify to you the kindneſs I have ſhewn to your people, my priſoners; that is, five warriors and two women, who are now all ſafe and well at Greenville.

But ſhould this invitation be diſregarded, and my flag Mr. Miller, be detained or injured, I will immediately order all thoſe priſoners to be put to death, without diſtinction, and ſome of them are known to belong to the firſt families of your nations.

Brothers, be no longer deceived or led aſtray by the falſe promiſes and language of the bad white men at the foot of the Rapids:—They have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer ſhut your eyes to your true intereſt and happineſs, nor your ears to this laſt overture of peace; but pity to your innocent women and children come and prevent the further effuſion of your blood; let them experience the kindneſs and friendſhip of the United States of America, and the invaluable bleſſings of peace and tranquility.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Grand Glaize,
13th Auguſt, 1794.

Correſpondence between Major-General WAYNE, *and Major* WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

No. I.

SIR,

An army of the United States of America, ſaid to be under your command, having taken poſt on the banks of the Miamis, for upwards of the laſt twenty-four hours, almoſt within reach of the guns of this fort, being a poſt belonging to his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, occupied by his Majeſty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes me to inform myſelf, as ſpeedy as poſſible, in what light I am to view your making ſuch near approaches to the garriſon.

I have no heſitation on my part to ſay, that I know of no war exiſting between Great-Britain and America.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th reg. commanding a Britiſh poſt on the banks of the Miamis.

Miamis River, Auguſt 21, 1794.
To Major General WAYNE, &c.

No. II.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the poſition they at preſent occupy, far within the acknowledged juriſdiction of the United States of America.

Without queſtioning the authority, or the propriety, Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may, without breach of decorum, obſerve to you, that were you entitled to an anſwer, the moſt full and ſatisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my ſmall arms yeſterday morning, in the action againſt the hordes of ſavages in the vicinity of your poſt; which terminated gloriouſly to the American arms, but had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove under the influence of the poſt and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progreſs of the victorious army under my command; as no ſuch poſt was eſtabliſhed at the commencement of the preſent war between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.
Major-General and Commander in Chief of the Federal Army.

Camp on the Banks of the Miamis, 21ſt Auguſt, 1794.
To Major William Campbell, &c.

No. III.

SIR,

Although your letter of yeſterday's date, fully authorizes me to any act of hoſtility againſt the army of the United States of America in this neighbourhood under your command. Yet, ſtill anxious to prevent that dreadful deciſion, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries. I have forborne for theſe two days paſt to reſent thoſe inſults which you have offered to the Britiſh flag flying at this Fort by approaching it within piſtol ſhot of my works, not only ſingly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wiſh to wage war with individuals; but ſhould you, after this, continue to approach my poſt, in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indiſpenſible duty to my King and country, and the honor of my profeſſion, will oblige me to have recourſe to thoſe meaſures, which thouſands of other nations may hereafter have cauſe to regret, and which I ſolemnly appeal to God I have uſed my utmoſt endeavours to arreſt.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with much reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th regiment commanding at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, Auguſt 22, 1794.
Major-General WAYNE, &c.

[No other notice was taken of this letter than what is expreſſed in the following letter. The Fort and works were however reconnoitered in every direction at ſome points poſſibly within piſtol ſhot. It was found to be a regular ſtrong work, the front covered by a wide river with four guns mounted on that face. The rear which was the moſt eligible place of approach, had two regular Baſtions furniſhed with eight pieces of artillery, the whole ſurrounded with a wide deep ditch. From the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet was about twenty feet perpendicular: The works were alſo ſurrounded by an abbatis, and furniſhed with a ſtrong garriſon.]

No. IV.

Camp, Banks of the Miamis, Auguſt 22, 1794.

SIR,

In your letter of the 21ſt inſt. you declare, "I have no heſitation on my part to ſay, that I know of no war exiſting between Great Britain and America."

I, on my part, declare the ſame, and that the only cauſe I have to entertain a contrary idea, at preſent is, the hoſtile act you are now in commiſſion of, i. e. by recently taking poſt far within the well-known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification [illegible] the ſettlement of the Indian tribes, now at war with the United States.

This, Sir, appears to be an act of the higheſt aggreſſion, and deſtructive to the peace and intereſt of the Union—hence it becomes my duty to deſire, and I do hereby deſire and demand, in the name of the Preſident of the United States, that you immediately deſiſt from any further act of hoſtility or aggreſſion, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and ſtores, under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the neareſt poſt occupied by his Britannic Majeſty's army at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do, unmoleſted by the troops under my command.

I am, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and humble ſervant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

To Major William Campbell, &c.

No. V.

SIR,

I have this moment the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. In anſwer to which I have only to ſay, that being placed here in the command of a Britiſh poſt, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any diſcuſſion either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my preſent poſition—theſe are matters that I conceive will be beſt left to the Ambaſſadors of our different nations.

Having ſaid thus much, permit me to inform you, that I certainly will not abandon this poſt, at the ſummons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpoſe from thoſe I have the honour to ſerve, or the fortune of war ſhould oblige me.

I muſt ſtill adhere, Sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to deſire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of [illegible] without expecting the conſequences attending it.

Although I have ſaid, in the former part of my letter, that my ſituation here is totally military, yet let me add, Sir, that I am much deceived, if his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain had not a poſt on this river, at and prior to the period you mention.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th Regiment commanding at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, Auguſt 22, 1794.
To Major General Wayne, &c. &c.

[The only notice taken of this Letter was by immediately ſetting fire to and deſtroying every thing within view of the fort, and even under the muzzles of the guns. Had Mr. Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable he would have experienced a ſtorm.]

Auguſt 22, 1794.

Examination of a Shawanoe priſoner, taken by Captain Wells on the evening of the 11th of Auguſt, near the foot of the Rapids.

Queſtion. When did the Indians receive information of the advance of the army.

Anſwer. The firſt information was from a white man, who came in of his own accord about ten days ſince.

Q. Where are the Indians at this time?

A. At Col. M'Kee's.

Q. Where are the Britiſh, and what are their numbers?

A. In a fort about one mile below Col. K'Kee's on the north ſide of the river, ſituate on a hill or bank cloſe by the margin, where there are about 200 men—they are now at work at the fort.

Q. What number of great guns have they in the fort?

A. Four or five.

Q. What number of warriors are at Mr. M'Kee's, and what nation do they belong to?

A. There are 600 who abandoned this place on the approach of the army. Shawaneſe about 200 but not more—Delawares 300.—Warriors of other tribes.—100.

Q. What number are expected to aſſemble in addition to thoſe now at the foot of the Rapids?

A. In all about 540.—Wyandots 300.—Tawas 240?

Q. What number of white men are to join and when?

A. Mr. or Capt. Elliot ſet out for Detroit 6 days ſince, and was to be back yeſterday with all the militia and an additional number of regular troops, which with thoſe already there would amount to 1000 men: this is the general converſation among the Indians, and Captain Elliot promiſed to bring that number: Col. M'Kee's ſon went with Elliot, as alſo the man who deſerted from the army on its march.

Q. When and where do the Indians mean to fight this army?

A. At the foot of the Rapids, the white man who came

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Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, August 14.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that the army under my command took poſſeſſion of this very important poſt on the morning of the 8th inſt. the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their ſettlements, towns and villages, with ſuch apparent marks of ſurpriſe and precipitation as to amount to a poſitive proof that our approach, was not diſcovered by them until a few days previous to our arrival.

I had made ſuch demonſtrations for a length of time previouſly to taking up our line of march, as to induce the ſavages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Roche de Bout, by the right, which feints appear to have produced the deſired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to thoſe points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiſcovered by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction, and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry ſeaſon, ſuch as then preſented.

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Every thing is now prepared for a forward move tomorrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or Fort of the Rapids, where the Britiſh have a regular fortification, well ſupplied with artillery, and ſtrongly garriſoned; in the vicinity of which, the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as from the beſt and moſt recent intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and joined by the militia of Detroit, &c. &c. poſſeſſed of ground very unfavorable for cavalry to act in; yet, notwithſtanding this unfavorable intelligence and unpleaſant circumſtance of ground, I do not deſpair of ſucceſs from the ſpirit and ardour of the troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the legion and mounted volunteers.

Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a laſt overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and intereſting now at ſtake, I have reaſon to expect that they will liſten to the propoſition mentioned in the incloſed copy of an addreſs, deſpatched yeſterday by a ſpecial flag, who I ſent under circumſtances that will inſure his ſafe return, and which may eventually ſpare the effuſion of much human blood.

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Grand Glaize,
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Correſpondence between Major-General WAYNE, *and Major* WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

No. I.

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Major 24th reg. commanding a Britiſh poſt on the banks of the Miamis.

Miamis River, Auguſt 21, 1794.
To Major General WAYNE, &c.

No. II.

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To Major William Campbell, &c.

No. III.

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Fort Miamis, Auguſt 22, 1794.
Major-General WAYNE, &c.

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No. IV.

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SIR,

In your letter of the 21ſt inſt. you declare, "I have no heſitation on my part to ſay, that I know of no war exiſting between Great Britain and America."

I, on my part, declare the ſame, and that the only cauſe I have to entertain a contrary idea, at preſent is, the hoſtile act you are now in commiſſion of, i. e. by recently taking poſt far within the well-known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the ſettlement of the Indian tribes, now at war with the United States.

This, Sir, appears to be an act of the higheſt aggreſſion, and deſtructive to the peace and intereſt of the Union—hence it becomes my duty to deſire, and I do hereby deſire and demand, in the name of the Preſident of the United States, that you immediately deſiſt from any further act of hoſtility or aggreſſion, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and ſtores, under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the neareſt poſt occupied by his Britannic Majeſty's army at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do, unmoleſted by the troops under my command.

I am, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and humble ſervant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

To Major William Campbell, &c.

No. V.

SIR,

I have this moment the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. In anſwer to which I have only to ſay, that being placed here in the command of a Britiſh poſt, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any diſcuſſion either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my preſent poſition——theſe are matters that I conceive will be beſt left to the Ambaſſadors of our different nations.

Having ſaid thus much, permit me to inform you, that I certainly will not abandon this poſt, at the ſummons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpoſe from thoſe I have the honour to ſerve, or the fortune of war ſhould oblige me.

I muſt ſtill adhere, Sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to deſire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of [illegible] without expecting the conſequences attending it.

Although I have ſaid, in the former part of my letter, that my ſituation here is totally military, yet let me add, Sir, that I am much deceived, if his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain had not a poſt on this river, at and prior to the period you mention.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th Regiment commanding at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, Auguſt 22, 1794.
To Major General Wayne, &c. &c.

[The only notice taken of this Letter was by immediately ſetting fire to and deſtroying every thing within view of the fort, and even under the muzzles of the guns. Had Mr. Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable he would have experienced a ſtorm.]

Auguſt 11, 1794.

Examination of a Shawanoe priſoner, taken by Captain Wells on the evening of the 11th of Auguſt, near the foot of the Rapids.

Queſtion. When did the Indians receive information of the advance of the army.

Anſwer. The firſt information was from a white man, who came in of his own accord about ten days ſince.

Q. Where are the Indians at this time?

A. At Col. M'Kee's.

Q. Where are the Britiſh, and what are their numbers?

A. In a fort about one mile below Col. K'Kee's on the north ſide of the river, ſituate on a hill or bank cloſe by the margin, where there are about 200 men—they are now at work at the fort.

Q. What number of great guns have they in the fort?

A. Four or five.

Q. What number of warriors are at Mr. M'Kee's, and what nation do they belong to?

A. There are 600 who abandoned this place on the approach of the army. Shawaneſe about 200 but not more.—Delawares 300.—Warriors of other tribes.—100.

Q. What number are expected to aſſemble in addition to thoſe now at the foot of the Rapids?

A. In all about 540.—Wyandots 300.—Tawas 240?

Q. What number of white men are to join and when?

A. Mr. or Capt. Elliot ſet out for Detroit 6 days ſince, and was to be back yeſterday with all the militia and an additional number of regular troops, which with thoſe already there would amount to 1000 men: this is the general converſation among the Indians, and Captain Elliot promiſed to bring that number: Col. M'Kee's ſon went with Elliot, as alſo the man who deſerted from the army on its march.

Q. When and where do the Indians mean to fight this army?

A. At the foot of the Rapids, the white man who came

on to tell the Indians and Col. M'Kee that the army was destined for that place.

Examination of Antoine Lasell, a native of Canada, and a Volunteer in Capt. Caldwell's Company of Refugees, friends and allies of the hostile Indians, captured in the action of the 20th inst.

Who says that he has resided for 22 years in Upper Canada—21 of which he passed at Detroit on the river—and that he had constantly traded with the Indians all that time: that he resided at the Miami villages for 19 years before Harmar's expedition, when he kept a store at that place, and used to supply other traders with goods—that he has since lived chiefly at Bean creek or little Glaize—at the little Turtle's town.

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That the Delawares have about 300 men including those who live on both rivers, the White river and Bean creek—That the Miamis are about 200 warriors part of them live on the St. Joseph's, 8 leagues from this place—that the men were all in the action, but that the women are yet at that place or Picquet's village—that a road from this place leads directly to it—that the number of warriors belonging to that place when all together, amounts to about 40.

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That the Wyandots are about 300.

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That Col. M'Kee's existence now depends upon the exertions he can make to retrieve the loss and disgrace of the Indians—that he will use every influence and means in his power to raise the distant nations to come forward immediately, and assist in the war.

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Camp Grand Glaize.
28th August 1794.

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Who says that there are now four companies of the 24th, at Fort Miamis, averaging about 50 men, non-commissioned officers and privates included; that there were part of Governor Simcoe's corps in the garrison, together with about sixty Canadians; that the whole number of men actually in the garrison, including officers &c. exceeded 400—That the number of Indians, Canadians, &c. in the action, were at least 2000, according to the report made by Col. M'Kee and Captain Elliot, to Major Campbell after the action, who declared in his presence that there were actually that number engaged. That there were four nine pounders, two large howitzers, and six six pounders mounted on the fort and two swivels, and well supplied with ammunition. That the Indians were regularly supplied with provision drawn from the British magazine in the garrison, by Col. M'Kee. That a deserter from the American army arrived at the fort about eight days before the army made its appearance, who gave information to Major Campbell, that the object of the American war was to take that post and garrison; that Gen. Wayne told the troops not to be uneasy about provision, that there were plenty in the British garrison.

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WARSAW, July 13.

On the 4th inst. a Courier arrived here, preceded by 6 postillions blowing their horns, stating, that our troops in Lithuania had not only taken the commercial city of Libau, in Courland, but the whole of the Dutchy of Courland and Semigallia, which have acknowledged the protection of Kosciusko. Major-General Von Mirbach has been appointed Major-General there. It appears from this, that only a few Russian troops can have reached our Frontiers from Livonia, so the Poles could not otherwise have undertaken the expedition against Courland.

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The Prince of Cobourg has quitted the important position of Nerwinden, and established his head quarters at Tongres. Namur is evacuated, and Gen. Latour, who covered it, has retreated to Liege. Thousands of carriages, with the baggage of Prince Cobourg's army, are daily passing through this city. Pontonneers are also arrived, to throw bridges over the Rhine. From all this we conclude, that the Austrians are to retreat beyond the Rhine.

HELVOETSLUYS, July 28.

Lord Moira and Sir Sidney Smith sailed from hence for Flushing on Saturday, where they go on board the Diamond frigate, which is to carry them to England.

Mr. Heslop, a King's Messenger, came here this morning from the army of the Duke of York. No engagement has taken place since the affair at Alost. Antwerp has been evacuated this week past, and when Mr. Heslop left the army, His Royal Highness's Head Quarters were at Rosseudael, between Bergen-op-zoom and Breda.—The present position of the army is, I believe, sufficiently strong to secure them from any further attack by the Carmagnoles, for a short time; but the French, I understand, are now endeavouring to get towards Breda, for the purpose of turning the left flank of our army—Should they succeed in this attempt, the consequences might be very serious.

July 29.

We have heard no news from the army this day.—Yesterday evening, however, Major Thulis, of the 5th dragoons, arrived here, on his way to England. The Major left the army on the 25th inst. when they were encamped on a large barren common, three miles from Rossendael; and their situation there, I am sorry to say, is a truly unpleasant one; as provision of every kind is obtained with the greatest difficulty, and water is so extremely scarce, that it is almost impossible to get it at any price.—Notwithstanding this, it will afford you satisfaction to hear that the army, both officers and men, are in good health and spirits. Some of the horses are, however, in a bad state: No less than 150 of them are unfit for the ranks. The exact situation of the French army, I do not know; but their advanced guard, I understand, is so near our's, that an engagement may be hourly expected; we therefore wait with impatience the arrival of a messenger from the Duke of York. You will be enabled to form some idea of the disposition of the Dutch towards us, when I inform you that two English Officers of rank, who a few days ago rode from the camp to Breda, were unable to obtain any dinner there, or any sort of accommodation; all the masters of the inns absolutely refusing, in the most peremptory way, to furnish them with any thing. They were therefore under the necessity of returning from Breda to Rossendael, a distance, I believe, of five or six leagues, without obtaining any refreshment, either for themselves or their horses.

We understand, by the Master of a vessel who arrived here this morning from Flushing, that the French are in possession of the Island of Cadland, and that of Walkeren must shortly fall into their hands. At Flushing, the French troops were easily discerned at Cadland.

PARIS, August 2.

On the 28th at night, were guillotined here, the following persons:—Maximilian Robespierre, 35 years old, a native of Arras; George Couthon, 28 years old, born at Orsay; A. St. Just, 26 years of age, a native of Lisere; A. Robespierre, F. Henriot, Commander in Chief of the Armed Force at Paris; L. Lavalette, Ex Noble, born at Paris, Commander of a battalion of National Guards, late a Brigadier General in the Northern Army; R. Dumas, 37 years old, born at Luffy, formerly a Lawyer at Lyon le Sannier, and late President of the Revolutionary Tribunal; J. R. Lescot Fluriot, 39 years old, Mayor of Paris; C. F. Payan, 27 years of age, a Juryman in the Revolutionary Tribunal and National Guards of Paris; N. Viviers, 50 years old, Judge of the Criminal Tribunal of that department, and President of the Society called Jacobins, in the night of the 27th and 28th of July; A. Simon, a shoemaker, and Governor of Preceptor of Lewis XVII; with twelve members of the Municipality of Paris, outlawed by a decree of the Convention, and their persons being duly recognized, surrendered to the executioner to be put to death in 24 hours.

We have never witnessed a croud equal to that which attended their execution.—Women, children, old men, the whole town was present, says a morning print, and it is impossible to express the joy which was pictured on every countenance. All the streets through which the conspirators passed resounded with the following exclamations. "O, the scoundrels; Long live the Republic, Long live the Convention." All eyes were fixed on Maximilian Robespierre, Couthon, and Henriot, who were covered with blood from the wounds they had given themselves before they were taken.—"Henriot," says another paper, "even after he had been outlawed by the Convention, was still threatening the Republic. At length, forsaken by the patriots, he tried to break his head against a wall, and then concealed himself in a common sewer, out of which he was taken after the most desperate resistance."

The heads of Robespierre, Henriot, Dumas and some others were held up and shewn to the people, who the whole way from the Place of Justice to the scaffold, testified their abhorrence and detestation.

Yesterday the Convention enacted the following decree: "all the Members, Judges, Jurymen, and other officers of the Revolutionary Tribunal, are herewith suspended from their functions." But, Billaud de Varennes having observed, that the Revolutionary Tribunal were employed in trying the accomplices of Robespierre to the number of 71, the execution of the above decree was postponed, till the Committee should have made their report.

The late execution of Robespierre has not made much impression here. All is quiet. The places of Robespierre and his adherents in the Committee of Public Welfare, have been supplied by Bréard, Thuriot, and Lollien, and this Committee as well as that of General Safety are henceforth to be one fourth part newly elected every month.

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, has brought an account of the total defeat of the Prussians under Gen. Mollendorff, near Keyserslautern. The battle lasted several days with various success; at length, unable to resist the superiority of the French, the Prussians were forced to retire with the loss of 27 pieces of cannon. The Austrians were at the same time obliged to make a precipitate retreat across the Rhine, at Manheim. It is reported by some, that Gen. Mollendorff shot himself after his defeat—by others it is said that he was killed during the action.—His loss exceeded 10,000 men.

July 31. Lord Moira, on joining the Duke of York's army, found himself one of the youngest Major Generals in the line; and that, instead of commanding his army, he would scarce be entitled to command a brigade.—This greatly surprized him, and on that account he resigned his command.

Yesterday Mr. Fabiani, the messenger, arrived at Lord Grenville's office from the Duke of York, dated July 24. He only mentions, that the Prussians were beaten six days successively.

Admiral Kruyger is the Commander of the combined Danish and Swedish fleets. The junction was effected on the 6th inst. when the two squadrons, after having fired the usual salute, formed one line.—This fleet consists of twenty-three sail of the line, seven frigates, and four sloops of war. It will shortly be reinforced by several more Swedish ships, which are fitting out with all possible expedition.

August 1. The attack which the French lately made upon the Prussians in the neighbourhood of Keyserslautern was perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They followed it up from the 9th of the month, day after, 'till Sunday the 13th, from which time, 'till the Wednesday following, the Prussians had not a moment's respite either night or day. The numbers of the French encreased to 180,000 at least, and in the latter attack, they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every Artillery Officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Prussian Army.

Twenty-one officers belonging to the French Fleet defeated by Earl Howe, have been put to death at Brest, for cowardice on that occasion.

The celebrated M. d'Epremenil, covered with wounds by the Marseillois, whom Petion had called to Paris for the purpose of accomplishing the Revolution of the 10th of August, said to that Mayor, who was then at the zenith of his power and popular favour, and seemed to commiserate his situation—"I too have been idolized by the people; they have also carried me about in triumph, &c.

These words have been prophetical, with respect to Petion's fate, whose body has been lately found near Leghorn, half eaten up by the worms!

On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, 72 persons were executed, by sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris.

On the 6th, 30, of whom 23 were magistrates of the ancient parliament of Toulouse—amongst this number was counsellor Barda, aged 85, and two others of 80 years.

On the 7th, the section sitting in the hall of Liberty condemned 69, and that of the hall of Equality 9 all as conspirators against the liberty and safety of the people. Amongst the first was the late Abbe of Salignac Fenelon, aged 80 years, for whom the late Sovereign, for whom he had established at Paris, at his own expence, a school for their education, twice implored the justice of government.

The number condemned and executed on the 10th, was 44; and notwithstanding the daily executions, the number contained in the prisons of Paris, on the 6th inst. was 75,021.

The following narrow escape of the Duke of York, has hitherto been unnoticed.—As he was passing over a small river, by means of a plank, a soldier suddenly came behind him, brushed by him, and reached the opposite bank. The Duke stopped, struck with indignation at the rudeness of the soldier; but his indignation was quickly turned into gratitude, when he saw the man's head carried off by a cannon-ball, as soon as he had left the plank.

August 4. The French are said to have marched into Antwerp at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday the 23d ult. The Duke of York marched from it, nearly about the same time.

There is an account received by the way of Frankfort, that Landrecy surrendered to the French on the 14th of last month.

A most tragical scene was performed at Warsaw, on the 4th inst. It is said that upwards of 200 Polish prisoners, in the gaols, were that day tried and executed.

AUGUST 18.

DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE!

[Upon a subject of such vast importance, as the destruction of two tyrannical Committees, and the National Convention of France recovering its authority, we cannot be too minute—We shall therefore publish, seriatim, all the particulars of our different Correspondents, not attempting at present to reconcile the discordance of their narratives, but leaving each to be refuted by future communications.]

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Guilt has received its punishment. The regicidal tyrant is fallen from his throne of blood—The guillotine has done an act of justice; Robespierre is no more.

It was on the 27th of the month (July) that the thunder which destroyed him began to mutter over his head.—The Tribunes of the Convention and of the Jacobins, resounded with complaints of his tyranny; the proscriptions of the Committees; the degradation, contempt and weakness into which the National Convention had fallen.

In the night of the 27th, and 28th, Barrere and Collot d'Herbois, discovered to Tallien and Billaud de Varennes all the secrets of Robespierre, and his two Ministers St. Just and Couthon.

On the 28th, Tallien and Billaud de Varennes, having united all their party, got possession of the tribunes of the Convention in great force. Robespierre, who heard the threatening storm, was for absenting himself. St. Just, Couthon and Dumas were of the same opinion; But Barrere and Collot d'Herbois, who had betrayed

on told the Indians and Col. M'Kee that the army was destined for that place.

Examination of Antoine Lassell, a native of Canada, and a Volunteer in Capt. Caldwell's Company of Refugees, friends and allies of the hostile Indians, captured in the action of the 20th inst.

Who says that he has resided for 22 years in Upper Canada—21 of which he passed at Detroit on the river—and that he had constantly traded with the Indians all that time; that he resided at the Miami villages for 19 years before Harmar's expedition, when he kept a store at that place, and used to supply other traders with goods—that he has since lived chiefly at Bean creek or little Glaize—at the little Turtle's town.

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That about 70 of the militia, including Capt. Caldwell's corps were in the action. That Colonel M'Kee, Captain Elliot and Simon Girty, were in the field—but at a respectful distance, and near the river.

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We understand, by the Master of a vessel who arrived here this morning from Flushing, that the French are in possession of the Island of Cadsand, and that of Walkeren must shortly fall into their hands. At Flushing, the French troops were easily discerned at Cadsand.

PARIS, August 1.

On the 28th at night, were guillotined here, the following persons:—Maximilian Robespierre, 35 years old, a native of Arras; George Couthon, 38 years old, born at Orsay; A. St. Just, 26 years of age, a native of Lisere; A. Robespierre, F. Henriot, Commander in Chief of the Armed Force at Paris; L. Lavalette, Ex Noble, born at Paris, Commander of a battalion of National Guards, late a Brigadier General in the Northern Army; R. Dumas, 37 years old, born at Lusy, formerly a Lawyer at Lyon le Sannier, and late President of the Revolutionary Tribunal; J. R. Lescot Fluriot, 39 years old, Mayor of Paris; C. F. Payan, 27 years of age, a Juryman in the Revolutionary Tribunal and National Guards of Paris; N. Viviers, 50 years old, Judge of the Criminal Tribunal of that department, and President of the Society called Jacobins, in the night of the 27th and 28th of July; A. Simon, a shoemaker, and Governor of Preceptor of Lewis XVII; with twelve members of the Municipality of Paris, outlawed by a decree of the Convention, and their persons being duly recognized, surrendered to the executioner to be put to death in 24 hours.

We have never witnessed a croud equal to that which attended their execution.—Women, children, old men, the whole town was present, says a morning print, and it is impossible to express the joy which was pictured on every countenance. All the streets through which the conspirators passed resounded with the following exclamations. "O, the scoundrels; Long live the Republic, Long live the Convention." All eyes were fixed on Maximilian Robespierre, Couthon, and Henriot, who were covered with blood from the wounds they had given themselves before they were taken.—"Henriot," says another paper, "even after he had been outlawed by the Convention, was still threatening the Republic. At length, forsaken by the patriots, he tried to break his head against a wall, and then concealed himself in a common sewer, out of which he was taken after the most desperate resistance."

The heads of Robespierre, Henriot, Dumas and some others were held up and shewn to the people, who the whole way from the Place of Justice to the scaffold, testified their abhorrence and detestation.

Yesterday the Convention enacted the following decree: "all the Members, Judges, Jurymen, and other officers of the Revolutionary Tribunal, are herewith suspended from their functions." But, Billaud de Varennes having observed, that the Revolutionary Tribunal were employed in trying the accomplices of Robespierre to the number of 71, the execution of the above decree was postponed, till the Committee should have made their report.

The late execution of Robespierre has not made much impression here. All is quiet. The places of Robespierre and his adherents in the Committee of Public Welfare, have been supplied by Breard, Thuriot, and Lollien, and this Committee as well as that of General Safety are henceforth to be one fourth part newly elected every month.

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, has brought an account of the total defeat of the Prussians under Gen. Mollendorff, near Keyserslautern. The battle lasted several days with various success; at length, unable to resist the superiority of the French, the Prussians were forced to retire with the loss of 27 pieces of cannon. The Austrians were at the same time obliged to make a precipitate retreat across the Rhine, at Manheim. It is reported by some, that Gen. Mollendorff shot himself after his defeat—by others it is said that he was killed during the action.—His loss exceeded 10,000 men.

July 31. Lord Moira, on joining the Duke of York's army, found himself one of the youngest Major Generals in the line; and that, instead of commanding his army, he would scarce be entitled to command a brigade.—This greatly surprized him, and on that account he resigned his command.

Yesterday Mr. Fabiani, the messenger, arrived at Lord Grenville's office from the Duke of York, dated July 24. He only mentions, that the Prussians were beaten six days successively.

Admiral Kruyger is the Commander of the combined Danish and Swedish fleets. The junction was effected on the 6th inst. when the two squadrons, after having fired the usual salute, formed one line.—This fleet consists of twenty-three sail of the line, seven frigates, and four sloops of war. It will shortly be reinforced by several more Swedish ships, which are fitting out with all possible expedition.

August 1. The attack which the French lately made upon the Prussians in the neighbourhood of Keyserslautern was perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They followed it up from the 9th of the month, day after, 'till Sunday the 13th, from which time, 'till the Wednesday following, the Prussians had not a moment's respite either night or day. The numbers of the French encreased to 180,000 at least, and in the latter attack, they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every Artillery Officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Prussian Army.

Twenty-one officers belonging to the French Fleet defeated by Earl Howe, have been put to death at Brest, for cowardice on that occasion.

The celebrated M. d'Epremenil, covered with wounds by the Marseillois, whom Petion had called to Paris for the purpose of accomplishing the Revolution of the 10th of August, said to that Mayor, who was then at the zenith of his power and popular favour, and seemed to commiserate his situation—"I too have been idolized by the people; they have also carried me about in triumph, &c.

These words have been prophetical, with respect to Petion's fate, whose body has been lately found near Leghorn, half eaten up by the worms!

On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, 72 persons were executed, by sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris.

On the 6th, 30, of whom 25 were magistrates of the ancient parliament of Toulouse—amongst this number was counsellor Barda, aged 85, and two others of 80 years.

On the 7th, the section sitting in the hall of Liberty condemned 69, and that of the hall of Equality 9 all as conspirators against the liberty and safety of the people. Amongst the first was the late Abbe of Salignac Fenelon, aged 80 years, for whom the little Savoyards, for whom he had established at Paris, at his own expence, a school for their education, twice implored the justice of government.

The number condemned and executed on the 10th, was 44; and notwithstanding the daily executions, the number contained in the prisons of Paris, on the 6th inst. was 7500!

The following narrow escape of the Duke of York, has hitherto been unnoticed.—As he was passing over a small river, by means of a plank, a soldier suddenly came behind him, brushed by him, and reached the opposite bank. The Duke stopped, struck with indignation at the rudeness of the soldier; but his indignation was quickly turned into gratitude, when he saw the man's head carried off by a cannon-ball, as soon as he had left the plank.

August 4. The French are said to have marched into Antwerp at 5 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday the 23d ult. The Duke of York marched from it, nearly about the same time.

There is an account received by the way of Frankfort, that Landrecy surrendered to the French on the 24th of last month.

A most tragical scene was performed at Warsaw, on the 4th inst. It is said that upwards of 200 Polish prisoners, in the gaols, were that day tried and executed.

AUGUST 12.

DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE!

[Upon a subject of such vast importance, as the destruction of two tyrannical Committees, and the National Convention of France recovering its authority, we cannot be too minute—We shall therefore publish, seriatim, all the particulars of our different Correspondents, not attempting at present to reconcile the discordance of their narratives, but leaving each to be refuted by future communications.]

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Guilt has received its punishment. The regicidal tyrant is fallen from his throne of blood—The guillotine has done an act of justice; Robespierre is no more.

It was on the 27th of the month (July) that the thunder which destroyed him began to mutter over his head.—The Tribunes of the Convention and of the Jacobins, resounded with complaints of his tyranny; the proscriptions of the Committees; the degradation, contempt and weakness into which the National Convention had fallen.

In the night of the 27th, and 28th, Barrere and Collot d'Herbois, discovered to Tallien and Billaud de Varennes all the secrets of Robespierre, and his two Ministers St. Just and Couthon.

On the 28th, Tallien and Billaud de Varennes, having united all their party, got possession of the tribunes of the Convention in great force. Robespierre, who heard the threatening storm, was for absenting himself. St. Just, Couthon and Dumas were of the same opinion; But Barrere and Collot d'Herbois, who had betrayed

him, ridiculed his terrors, and drew him, moſt reluctantly, to the Convention. By the ſame arts the conſpirators, ſeduced the firſt Cæſar to his deſtruction, in deſpite of the fatal preſentiments of his mind.

Robeſpierre had ſcarcely entered the Hall of the Convention, when Tallien announced that the Commandant of the National Guard, Henriot, had been arreſted. He then addreſſed himſelf to Robeſpierre, drawing a dagger from his boſom:

"Tyrant, this dagger is deſtined for thee, if the Nation does not cauſe thee to periſh on the ſcaffold—I atteſt the ſacred buſt of Brutus, which you now behold—the terror of all tyrants. I have not condemned my King to death, to become the ſlave of Robeſpierre." The tribunes ſhouted forth the moſt eager applauſe.

Robeſpierre, at firſt turned pale; but recovering his uſual audacity, reckoning upon his aſcendancy, his creatures, the terror he inſpired, and his popularity—he raiſed his voice, and commenced his apology. He had ſpoken only a few words, when the whole Convention aroſe, and with an unanimous ſhout, thundered in his ear—

"*Down with the Tyrant!*"

His firmneſs forſook him. In vain he called upon Barrere, St. Juſt, and Couthon. Billaude de Verennes attended the tribune, and propoſed againſt him ſo ſeveral heads of accuſation.

Barrere followed him. He read an addreſs to the people, in which he unveiled all the crimes of Robeſpierre and of the Committee of Public Safety. He gave them proofs of this, and accuſed Collot D'Herbois and himſelf of having been their accomplices.

He excuſed this, by pretending, that without this meaſure, they could not have been maſters of their ſecrets, nor conſequently have revealed them to Tallien and Billaud de Varennes, as they had done, the night gone by. He concluded, by demanding the arreſt of the two Robeſpierres, St. Juſt, Couthon and Dumas.

This decree was paſſed unanimouſly, amidſt the applauſes of the Tribunes, and they were arreſted immediately.

But thoſe who betray, are never truſted. Tallien fearing that Barrere might profit by the fall of Robeſpierre, to raiſe himſelf into his place, ſent in the night to arreſt him, as well as Collot d'Herbois. Upon the arrival of the officers, Barrere ſtabbed himſelf. His aſſociate eſcaped—but the vengeance of Heaven will yet overtake him.

The Revolutionary Tribunal pronounced ſentence of death upon the two Robeſpierres, St. Juſt, Couthon, Dumas and Henriot. The people with inconceivable fury ruſhed upon the younger, Robeſpierre, and ſtabbed him at the gate of the priſon with an hundred daggers.

It was with difficulty, that the guillotine performed its function for the reſt. At length the people were ſufficiently appeaſed to ſuffer their being led to execution. On the way thither Robeſpierre had his ſhoulder broken with a muſket ball. In this agony he was dragged to the ſcaffold, to ſuffer all the pains of death, under that guillotine, by which he had murdered his ſovereign.

When his head was ſtruck off, the infuriated rabble, whoſe idol and whole terror he was only a day before, ruſhed upon his body, mutilated it with a thouſand gaſhes, and carried the bleeding members in triumph through the city.

Such has been the fate of this famous Dictator.

The meſſenger, who, through Baſle, brought this intelligence to the Hague, was rewarded by the Britiſh Ambaſſador with a purſe of ducats.

Auguſt 19. It appears that the Allied Armies under Prince Cobourg, on the Meuſe, and under Prince Hohenlohe and General Mollendorf on the Rhine, are again moving forward, in conſequence of the inactivity which has prevailed throughout the French armies for the laſt fortnight. The commotions in Paris have evidently paſſied their movements, and has given time to the Allies to take the neceſſary ſteps for active operation.

We have accounts from Paris down to the 11th inſtant, when all was quiet there.

Auguſt 20. The ſiege of Sluys is raiſed; and it is ſaid the French have loſt in their attack of this place by death or ſickneſs, near 4000 men.

The garriſon of Quelnoy has been forced to ſurrender at diſcretion to the French. Valiencennes and Conde ſtill hold out; and have occaſionally made ſome ſorties againſt the enemy.

We are ſorry to learn Treves has been taken by ſtorm.

Auguſt 22. Paris papers are received up to the 9th of Auguſt. Theſe papers bring an account of Victories obtained by the French over the Spaniards; the Bombardment of Fontarabia; the Organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal; a Liſt of nearly 200 perſons who have been guillotined ſince our laſt accounts; Liſt of SIXTY-TWO prizes taken from the combined powers by the French; the Mortality which prevails in the French army in Flanders, &c. &c.

At the Court of St. James's the 6th of Auguſt, 1794. Preſent, the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS in many of his Majeſty's Vice Admiralty Courts in the Weſt Indies, ſentences of condemnation have paſſed againſt ſhips and goods belonging to the ſubjects of the United States of America:—And whereas, from ignorance of the rules reſpecting the times of appealing, or from inability to find the ſecurity required, or from other juſt and reaſonable impediments, the claimants have been prevented from duly entering and proſecuting their appeals from the ſaid ſentences: And whereas it hath been repreſented to his Majeſty, on their behalf, that they are deſirous of entering and proſecuting the ſame; his Majeſty is thereupon pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the ſaid parties ſhall be admitted to their reſpective appeals, notwithſtanding the ordinary times, for entering and proſecuting the ſame may be elapſed, provided the ſame are entered and proſecuted within a reaſonable time, to be approved by the Lords Commiſſioners of Appeal in Prize Cauſes.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 3.

An unfortunate caſualty happened at Carliſle ſince the arrival of the troops there—a perſon was taken into cuſtody thro' miſtake—and by the accidental diſcharge of a piſtol was ſhot thro' the groin and died.

OCTOBER 8.

Late laſt evening we heard from Head-Quarters, Carliſle. All was well on the 4th, on which day the Preſident arrived and reviewed the troops, which amounted to between 17 and 18,000 men. They were expected to march on the 10th.

We are informed from a quarter in which we have reaſon to confide, that deſpatches have been received from Mr. Jay as late as the 2d day of Auguſt.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Yeſterday arrived at Sandy-Hook, Rear-Admiral Murray, with the following ſhips under his command.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Reſolution,	74	Admiral Murray,
Argonaut,	74	Capt. Pender,
Africa,	64	Capt. Potter,
Cleopatra,	44	Capt. Barriſford,
Thiſb,	32	Capt. Hardy.

The Admiral came up, to this city, in the Cleopatra frigate.

NEWPORT, October 14.

At the laſt Superior Court held at Providence, WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq; of this Town, and Member of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, London, was admitted and duly ſworn in Attorney at Law in this State.

At the Superior Court held at South Kingſtown laſt Week, GUSTAVUS BAYLES, Eſq; of this Town was admitted a Counſellor and Attorney at Law.

Laſt Saturday the two Moors, who lately arrived at the Eaſtward, came to Town from Providence, on their Way to Philadelphia. They are habited in the Turkiſh Manner, and excite much Curioſity. We hear they will be preſent at the Theatre on Thurſday Evening next.

On Sunday Morning laſt, about 3 o'Clock, a Schooner, ——— Godfrey, Maſter, from North Carolina, bound to Chatham, ran aſhore on Sachuweſt Beach, on this Iſland.—— We hear ſhe has been got off, by throwing over Part of her Cargo.—The Hands on board were all Sick.

DEATHS.]—In London, aged 36, RICHARD BURKE, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Malton, and the only Son of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke.

—At Hartford, Dr. LEVERET HUBBARD, of New-Haven, aged 71.

—At North Kingſtown, on the 6th Inſtant, in the 59th Year of her Age, Mrs. ABIGAIL CONGDON, Conſort of John Congdon, Eſq.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, Relict of the late Mr. Archibald Campbell.

LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE.

GEORGE BOLLAND; Samuel Brown, 2; Capt. Baptiſt Bernard, 2; Paul Croſſman, *Tiverton*; Wm. Crooke, Eſq; Henry Congdon, *Exeter*; Sally Coffin; Wm. Douglas; John Fredricks; Citoyen Guilbaud; Benjamin Hazard; James Hendy, 2; Samuel Hull; Abigail Kinyon; John Malbone, Eſq; John Maude; James Murray, (Mariner) John Prentis; Wm. Pritſe; John Peckham; Citoyen Ranis, Aid de-Camp; Hayward Robinſon; General Rochambeau; Joh Siſſon; Elizabeth Stevens, 2; John Sands, *Newſborough*; Daniel Shelden; Monſieur Toſſot; Henry Tippon, Eſq; Witham Woodman; Lydia Wyatt; Samuel Yarter.

Newport, October 13, 1794.

FOR

Wilmington, or Charleſton,

The SLOOP

NABBY,

LYING at Capt. THOMAS DENNIS's Wharf.—Will be ready to take in, in Four Days, and will ſail the 23d Inſtant.—— For Freight or Paſſage on reaſonable Terms, apply to Capt. BENEDICK SMITH, near the Point Ferry, or the Maſter on board.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM, on Jamestown, containing Sixty ſix Acres of good Plow and Meadow Land, with a good new Houſe, Barn and Crib thereon, and well-fenc'd.—— Alſo another Houſe, Lot, Stable, and Part of a Wharf,—— Likewiſe Ten Acres of moſt excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.—— Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either of them, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

THE Sale of the HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by *Jacob Richardſon*, having been poſtponed for One Month, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the Twenty-third Day of October inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale.—— If it ſhould be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be poſtponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

WANT a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

The laſt Night but Three of performing this Seaſon.

For the Benefit of Mr. KENNA.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, October 16,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

An HISTORICAL PLAY—Called,

BARBAROSSA;

TYRANT OF ALGIERS.

BARBAROSSA *(The Tyrant)*	Mr. KENNA,
ACHMET *(Son to the Queen)*	Mr. HARPER,
OTHMAN,	Mr. ADAMS,
ALADIN,	Mr. WATTS,
SADI,	Mr. REDFIELD,
ZAPHIRA, *(A Captive Queen)*	Mrs. METCHLER,
IRENE *(Daughter to Barbaroſſa)*	Mrs. HARPER,
SLAVE,	Mrs. WATTS.

Guards, Attendants, Executioners, Officers, &c.

After which a favourite SONG, by Mr. KENNA.

To be followed by a FAVOURITE ENTERTAINMENT, Called,

CROSS PURPOSES.

OLD GRUB,	Mr. KENNA,
CHAPEAU,	Mr. HARPER,
HARRY BEVILLE,	Mr. REDFIELD,
GEORGE BEVIL,	Mr. ADAMS,
FRANK BEVIL,	Mr. WATTS,
CONSOL,	Mr. CLAPHAM,
Mrs. GRUB,	Mrs. METCHLER
EMILY,	Mrs. HARPER,
HOUSE MAID,	Mrs. KENNA,
SERVANT MAID,	Mrs. WATTS.

The Whole to conclude with A PICTURE OF A PLAY HOUSE, OR BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL.

By M. KENNA.

°°° Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Store of WILLIAM HART, at Saybrook was opened on the Night of the 27th Inſtant, by falſe Keys, and robbed of a large Quantity of India and European GOODS; amongſt which were the following Articles, viz.

From 40 to 60 Pieces dark and light Chintz and Calico,
3 Pieces changeable Luteſtring, upwards of 100 Yards,
8 to 10 Pieces ſtrip'd Muſlin,
4 or 5 Dozen Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Womens' black Sattin,
2 Piece Mens' broad Ditto,
4 Pieces 3 Qrs. and Yard wide black Mode,
6 or 8 Pieces black, blue, pink, white and green Sarſnet
8 to 10 Pieces Cambrick and Lawn,
2 Pieces blue and white Furniture Calico 28½ Yds. each,
60 to 100 Pieces of Ribbands and Taſtes of all Colours,
5 Pieces of broad Sash Ditto, ſtraw, blue, pink and ſtrip'd,
5 Dozen Pair of Womens' Ruſſel Florentine and black Laſting Shoes,
6 to 8 lbs. of ſewing Silk, of various Colours,
8 to 10 Dozen of 3 4, 4-4 and 5 4 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
2 to 3 Dozen of check'd Silk Ditto,
Part of a Piece of Bandano Handkerchiefs,
2 tambour'd Muſlet Veſt Pattern,
6 to 8 Pieces of 3 4, and 4 4 Iriſh Linens,
4 Part Pieces of Fleſh brown Perſian,
Gold Hat Taſſels,
Shreds of all Kinds,
Sewing Needles,
4 Dozen black and Fleſh colour'd Silk Gloves & Mitts,
2 Dozen Mens' white Cotton Hoſe,
8 or 10 Pieces of 4 4 white Linen Cloth,
3 or 4 Dozen of Razors,
20 Pieces of black and white Lace and Edgings,
4 Pieces of Mens' ſtrip'd Calico—red and white and purple and white,
6 or 8 Dozen of ſpotted and mapped Pocket Handkerchiefs,
4 new Bags,
2 Pieces of Scarlet Snail,
2 Dozen of ſquare Muſlin Cravats, worked at the Corners,
2 Dozen long fringed Ditto,
2 or 3 Dozen of Ivory Combs,
10 or 12 Pieces of Wire Taſte,
alſo Bunch Wire, a Groce of Cap-Taps, and many other Articles.

Any Perſon who ſhall apprehend the Thieves, and ſecure ſaid Goods, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward; and for the Goods without the Thieves, Eighty Dollars; and for the Thieves only, Fifty Dollars; to be paid by the Subſcriber.

A ſlender, tall Man, Name unknown, indifferently dreſſed, with a light coloured Drab Surtout, ſtriped Linen Trowſers, Shoes tied with Strings, and no Stockings on, is ſtrongly ſuſpected to be the Thief, and that the Goods may be carried into the Country; he pretends to have the Art of making hard Varniſh to paint, and alſo of making Claret Wine out of Water; at ſome Places he ſaid he was a Goldſmith, to ſome he ſaid he lived in Litchfield, and to others in the Bay State; he rode a ſorrel Mare, about 14½ Hands high, in good Fleſh, her Mane and Tail alm it white.

WILLIAM HART.

Saybrook, September 29, 1794.

him, ridiculed his terrors, and drew him, moſt reluctantly, to the Convention. By the ſame arts the conſpirators, ſeduced the firſt Cæſar to his deſtruction, in deſpite of the fatal preſentments of his mind.

Robeſpierre had ſcarcely entered the Hall of the Convention, when Tallien announced that the Commandant of the National Guard, Henriot, had been arreſted. He then addreſſed himſelf to Robeſpierre, drawing a dagger from his boſom:

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But thoſe who betray, are never truſted. Tallien fearing that Barrere might profit by the fall of Robeſpierre, to raiſe himſelf into his place, ſent in the night to arreſt him, as well as Collot d'Herbois. Upon the arrival of the officers, Barrere ſtabbed himſelf. His aſſociate eſcaped—but the vengeance of Heaven will yet overtake him.

The Revolutionary Tribunal pronounced ſentence of death upon the two Robeſpierres, St. Juſt, Couthon, Dumas and Henriot. The people with inconceivable fury ruſhed upon the younger Robeſpierre, and ſtabbed him at the gate of the priſon with an hundred daggers.

It was with difficulty, that the guillotine performed its function for the reſt. At length the people were ſufficiently appeaſed to ſuffer their being led to execution. On the way thither Robeſpierre had his ſhoulder broken with a muſket ball. In this agony he was dragged to the ſcaffold, to ſuffer all the pains of death, under that guillotine, by which he had murdered his Sovereign.

When his head was ſtruck off, the infuriated rabble, whoſe idol and whoſe terror he was only a day before, ruſhed upon his body, mutilated it with a thouſand gaſhes, and carried the bleeding members in triumph through the city.

Such has been the fate of this famous Dictator.

The meſſenger, who, through Baſle, brought this intelligence to the Hague, was rewarded by the Britiſh Ambaſſador with a purſe of ducats.

Auguſt 19. It appears that the Allied Armies under Prince Cobourg, on the Meuſe, and under Prince Hohenlohe and General Mollendorf on the Rhine, are again moving forward, in conſequence of the inactivity which has prevailed throughout the French armies for the laſt fortnight. The commotions in Paris have evidently palſied their movements, and has given time to the Allies to take the neceſſary ſteps for active operation.

We have accounts from Paris down to the 1ſt inſtant, when all was quiet there.

Auguſt 20. The ſiege of Sluys is raiſed; and it is ſaid the French have loſt in their attack of this place by death or ſickneſs, near 4000 men.

The garriſon of Quenoy has been forced to ſurrender at diſcretion to the French. Valiencennes and Conde ſtill hold out; and have occaſionally made ſome ſorties againſt the enemy.

We are ſorry to learn Treves has been taken by ſtorm.

Auguſt 22. Paris papers are received up to the 9th of Auguſt. Theſe papers bring an account of Victories obtained by the French over the Spaniards; the Bombardment of Fontarabia; the Organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal; a Liſt of nearly 200 perſons who have been guillotined ſince our laſt accounts; Liſt of SIXTY-TWO priſes taken from the combined powers by the French; the Mortality which prevails in the French army in Flanders, &c. &c.

At the Court of St. James's the 6th of Auguſt, 1794. Preſent, the King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS in many of his Majeſty's Vice Admiralty Courts in the Weſt Indies, ſentences of condemnation have paſſed againſt ſhips and goods belonging to the ſubjects of the United States of America:—And whereas, from ignorance of the rules reſpecting the times of appealing, or from inability to find the ſecurity required, or from other juſt and reaſonable impediments, the claimants have been prevented from duly entering and proſecuting their appeals from the ſaid ſentences: And whereas it hath been repreſented to his Majeſty, on their behalf, that they are deſirous of entering and proſecuting the ſame; his Majeſty is thereupon pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the ſaid parties ſhall be admitted to their reſpective appeals, notwithſtanding the ordinary times, for entering and proſecuting the ſame may be elapſed, provided the ſame are entered and proſecuted within a reaſonable time, to be approved by the Lords Commiſſioners of Appeal in Prize Cauſes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.

An unfortunate caſualty happened at Carliſle ſince the arrival of the troops there—a perſon was taken into cuſtody thro' miſtake—and by the accidental diſcharge of a piſtol was ſhot thro' the groin and died.

OCTOBER 8.

Late laſt evening we heard from Head-Quarters, Carliſle. All was well on the 4th, on which day the President arrived and reviewed the troops, which amounted to between 17 and 18,000 men. They were expected to march on the 10th.

We are informed from a quarter in which we have reaſon to confide, that deſpatches have been received from Mr. Jay as late as the 2d day of Auguſt.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Yeſterday arrived at Sandy-Hook, Rear-Admiral Murray, with the following ſhips under his command.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Reſolution,	74	Admiral Murray,
Argonaut,	74	Capt. Pender,
Africa,	64	Capt. Potter,
Cleopatra,	44	Capt. Barriſford,
Thiſb,	32	Capt. Hardy.

The Admiral came up, to this city, in the Cleopatra frigate.

NEWPORT, October 14.

At the laſt Superior Court held at Providence, WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq; of this Town, and Member of the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, London, was admitted and duly ſworn in Attorney at Law in this State.

At the Superior Court held at South Kingſtown laſt Week, GUSTAVUS BAYLES, Eſq; of this Town was admitted a Counſellor and Attorney at Law.

Laſt Saturday the two Moors, who lately arrived at th Eaſtward, came to Town from Providence, on their Way to Philadelphia. They are habited in the Turkiſh Manner, and excite much Curioſity. We hear they will be preſent at the Theatre on Thurſday Evening next.

On Sunday Morning laſt, about 3 o'Clock, a Schooner, ——— Godfrey, Maſter, from North Carolina, bound to Chatham, ran aſhore on Sachuweſt Beach, on this Iſland.—— We hear ſhe has been got off, by throwing over Part of her Cargo.—The Hands on board were all Sick.

DEATHS]—In London, aged 36, RICHARD BURKE, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Malton, and the only Son of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke.

—At Hartford, Dr. LEVERET HUBBARD, of New-Haven, aged 71.

—At North Kingſtown, on the 6th Inſtant, in the 59th Year of her Age, Mrs. ABIGAIL CONGDON, Conſort of John Congdon, Eſq.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, Relict of the late Mr. Archibald Campbell.

LETTERS IN THE POST-OFFICE.

GEORGE BOLLAND; Samuel Brown, 2; Capt. Baptiſt Bernard, 2; Paul Creſſman, *Tiverton*; Wm. Crooke, Eſq; Henry Congdon, *Exeter*; Sally Coffin; Wm. Douglas; John Fredricks; Citoyen Guilbaud; Benjamin Hazard; James Hendy, 2; Samuel Hull; Abigail Kinyon; John Malbone, Eſq; John Maude; James Murray, (Mariner) John Prentiſs; Wm. Priſe; John Peckham; Citoyen Ranis, Aid de-Camp; Hayward Robinſon; General Rochambeau; Joh Siſſon; Elizabeth Stevens, 2; John Sands, *New-Shoreham*; Daniel Shelden; Monſieur Tiſſot; Henry Tippon, Eſq; Witham Woodman; Lydia Wyatt; Samuel Yarler.

Newport, October 13, 1794.

FOR

Wilmington, or Charleſton,

The SLOOP

NABBY,

LYING at Capt. THOMAS DENNIS'S Wharf.—Will be ready to take in, in Four Days, and will ſail the 23d Inſtant.—— For Freight or Paſſage on reaſonable Terms, apply to Capt. BENEDICK SMITH, near the Point Ferry, or the Maſter on board.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on the 25th Day of March next,

A FARM, on Jamestown, containing Sixty ſix Acres of good Plow and Meadow Land, with a good new Houſe, Barn and Crib thereon, and well-fenc'd.——Alſo another Houſe, Lot, Stable, and Part of a Wharf,——Likewiſe Ten Acres of moſt excellent Land, lying between the Two Ferries, on the Main Road.—— Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either of them, or both, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794

THE Sale of the HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by *Jacob Richardſon*, having been poſtponed for One Month, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the Twenty-third Day of October inſt. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not ſold before at private Sale.—— If it ſhould be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be poſtponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

WANT a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the firſt Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

The laſt Night but Three of performing this Seaſon.

For the Benefit of Mr. KENNA.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, October 16,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

An HISTORICAL PLAY—Called,

BARBAROSSA;

TYRANT OF ALGIERS.

BARBAROSSA *(The Tyrant)*	Mr. KENNA,
ACHMET *(Son to the Queen)*	Mr. HARPER,
OTHMAN,	Mr. ADAMS,
ALADIN,	Mr. WATTS,
SADI,	Mr. REDFIELD,
ZAPHIRA, *(A Captive Queen)*	Mrs. METCHLER,
IRENE *(Daughter to Barbaroſſa)*	Mrs. HARPER,
SLAVE,	Mrs. WATTS.

Guards, Attendants, Executioners, Officers, &c.

After which a favourite SONG, by Mr. KENNA.

To be followed by a FAVOURITE ENTERTAINMENT, Called,

CROSS PURPOSES.

OLD GRUB,	Mr. KENNA,
CHAPEAU,	Mr. HARPER,
HARRY BEVILLE,	Mr. REDFIELD,
GEORGE BEVIL,	Mr. ADAMS,
FRANK BEVIL,	Mr. WATTS,
CONSOL,	Mr. CLAPHAM,
Mrs. GRUB,	Mrs. METCHLER,
EMILY,	Mrs. HARPER,
HOUSE MAID,	Mrs. KENNA,
SERVANT MAID,	Mrs. WATTS.

The Whole to conclude with A PICTURE OF A PLAY HOUSE, OR BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL.

By M. KENNA.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Store of WILLIAM HART, at Saybrook was opened on the Night of the 27th Inſtant, by falſe Keys, and robbed of a large Quantity of India and European GOODS; amongſt which were the following Articles, viz.

From 40 to 60 Pieces dark and light Chints and Calico,
3 Pieces changeable Luteſtring, upwards of 100 Yards,
8 to 10 Pieces ſtrip'd Muſlin,
4 or 5 Dozen Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
3 Pieces Womens' black Sattin,
1 Piece Mens' broad Ditto,
4 Pieces 3 Qrs. and Yard wide black Mode,
6 or 8 Pieces black, blue, pink, white and green Sarſnet
8 to 10 Pieces Cambrick and Lawn,
2 Pieces blue and white Furniture Calico 28½ Yds. each,
60 to 100 Pieces of Ribbands and Taſtes of all Colours,
5 Pieces of broad Sash Ditto, ſtraw, blue, pink and ſtrip'd,
5 Dozen Pair of Womens' Ruſſel Florentine and black Laſting Shoes,
6 to 8 lbs. of ſewing Silk, of various Colours,
8 to 10 Dozen of 3 4, 4-4 and 5 4 black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
2 to 3 Dozen of check'd Silk Ditto,
Part of a Piece of Bandano Handkerchiefs,
1 tambour'd Muſlinet Veſt Pattern,
6 to 8 Pieces of 3 4, and 4 4 Iriſh Linens,
4 Part Pieces of Fleſh brown Perſian,
Gold Hat Taſſels,
Shreds of all Kinds,
Sewing Needles,
4 Dozen black and Fleſh colour'd Silk Gloves & Mitts,
1 Dozen Mens' white Cotton Hoſe,
8 or 10 Pieces of 4 4 white Linen Cloth,
3 or 4 Dozen of Razors,
20 Pieces of black and white Lace and Edgings,
4 Pieces of Mens' ſtrip'd Calico—red and white and purple and white,
6 or 8 Dozen of ſpotted and mapped Pocket Handkerchiefs,
4 new Bags,
2 Pieces of Scarlet Snail,
2 Dozen of ſquare Muſlin Cravats, worked at the Corners,
1 Dozen long fringed Ditto,
2 or 3 Dozen of Ivory Combs,
10 or 12 Pieces of Wire Taſte,
1lb. Bunch Wire, 1 Groce of Cap-Tape, and many other Articles.

Any Perſon who ſhall apprehend the Thieves, and ſecure ſaid Goods, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward; and for the Goods without the Thieves, Eighty Dollars; and for the Thieves only, Fifty Dollars; to be paid by the Subſcriber.

A ſlender, tall Man, Name unknown, indifferently dreſſed, with a light coloured Drab Surtout, ſtriped Linen Trowſers, Shoes tied with Strings, and no Stockings on, is ſtrongly ſuſpected to be the Thief, and that the Goods may be carried into the Country; he pretends to have the Art of making hard Varniſh to paint, and alſo of making Claret Wine out of Water; at ſome Places he ſaid he was a Goldſmith, to ſome he ſaid he lived in Litchfield, and to others in the Bay State; he rode a ſorrel Mare, about 14½ Hands high, in good Fleſh, her Mane and Tail almoſt white.

WILLIAM HART.

Saybrook, September 29, 1794.

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. CUSHING,

Seeing in one of your late papers an elegant EPITAPH *on Mrs.* MASON, *who died at the Hotwells in Bath, I send you another on a similar occasion, of which the Reviewers say, "We think it the most perfect model of this species of composition, and one of the most finished pieces of poetry, in the English language."*

On the DEATH of Mrs. HAWKSWORTH:

BY HER HUSBAND.

WHOE'ER, like me, with boding anguish brings
His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;
Whoe'er, like me, to soothe disease and pain,
Shall pour these salutary streams in vain;
Condemn'd, like me, to hear the faint reply,
To mark the flushing cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill brow to wipe the damps of death,
And watch with dumb despair each short'ning breath;
If chance direct him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know, his pangs were mine.
Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose beauty warm'd me, and whose virtue blest;
Form'd ev'ry tie that binds the soul to prove
Her duty friendship, and that friendship love:
But yet, rememb'ring that the parting sigh
Ordain'd the just to slumber—not to die;
The falling tear I check'd, and kiss'd the rod,
And not to earth resign'd her—but to God.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 3.

NOW I am no Jacobin, Gentlemen. If you ask me what a Jacobin is—I profess I cannot tell you, only I have a notion from what I have catched up here and there, that it is a sort of a man that puts on his spurs first, and then his boots—changes first his coat, and then puts on his shirt—knocks you down, and then inquires whether you have injured or offended him—if his cabin wants sweeping, he will set it on fire, in order, as he says gravely, to purge it effectually.

Now this never was my way. It always seemed to come handiest to me, to begin at the other end.—If I was going to remove the old brush fence round my corn field, when the crop was growing (for I own a little farm) I should say to myself, "Now if I take away this, poor as it is, before I have got my posts and rails for a new one, and carted them to the spot, ten chances to one, the cattle and hogs will watch the opportunity, and destroy my crop. If I have not flax enough to renew the whole, I will repair as far as my materials will go, and let the rest be, till I can get better prepared to complete it." If I undertake to make my neighbour a pair of boots, I do not set my fancy at work to hit the handsomest shape, or study the nicest proportions, with a view of paring the long heel and crooked shin of the wearer to fix the boot; but I take his measure, and if my customer cannot wear an elegant boot, I endeavour to make him such boots as he can wear.

We poor tradesmen do not have much time to read; when a subject so entertaining as the *Rights of Man*, is handled, however, we strain a point. Mr. Paine seems to be a mighty nice writer; he lays all smooth as velvet before him as he goes. When he encounters the absurdities, the abuses, and the prejudices that exist among mankind, he makes snapping work; he is as bold as a lion. None of your half-way, do-for the present, milk and water notions for him. Mr. Paine knows what is what, I warrant you. O that I could write like that same Tommy Paine, I am not certain you should always find *Ned Nipper* at his last and his lap-stone.

I should, perhaps, sooner chuse Mr. Paine to write for me, however, than to make systems of government for my country. When I read his works, I endeavour to keep my eyes fixed steadily upon the book, and while I do that, all seems to go on as it should do; palaces, churches, prisons, ruins, kings and priests swim, like a saree-show, before my eyes, and vanish away; but many a fine reverie have I spoiled, by suffering my eyes inadvertently to wander from the page, and to dwell a moment or two, upon the objects that surrounded me. I have dreamed of being in the most delightful garden, where nothing was to be seen but the most beautiful fruits and flowers; nothing heard, but the music of the birds and the streams; nothing smelt, but fragrant odours; nothing felt, but the breath of the breezes: When the rattling of a shuttle has awaked me to the same old smoaked walls, noisy rats in the ceiling, the stink of my leather, and my pitch, and abundance of fleas and bed bugs.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 4.

I FIND it to be such rare sport to write for the instruction of mankind, that I don't know when I shall be willing to stop my hand. This being an author, as they call it, is a bewitching thing. I profess, since I have commenced one, my lap stone has grown heavier, by five pounds, and my hammer hurts my knee.

If I could write like M. Paine, however, and know every thing, as he does, I have been thinking what I would do, I would tell the world all that could do it any good (and God knows there is room enough for it to mend) and the rest I would keep to myself.

I have just had a peep at Mr. Paine's "Age of Reason," in which, to polish off his reputation as a mighty genius, he has aimed a terrible blow at our Religion. "Let us down with all their old musty whims," Mr. Paine seems to say, "They smell too strong of monarchy." You know his way; he is for taking an entire new start in every thing, and for giving a bold lead; rather than not be pretty well a head, he would drive headlong over his own father and mother.

Now I have been thinking, if I were Mr. Paine, thinks I, "My uncommon abilities enable me to be of the most important service to mankind, by illuminating from my pen, and ignorance and error are sufficiently in need; I will enlighten them in such things as will tend to make them better and happier, and will forbear to lead them into unprofitable speculations. Suppose I knew that, notwithstanding the appearance, that great seeming fountain of light, which we call the sun, was in fact no sun, but a mere creature of the imagination, what advantage, we thinks I, would it be to the world, if I should ever convince a great part of mankind that they were deceived? It is now universally believed to be a real sun; it answers all the valuable purposes of a good substantial sun; and while that is the case, why, in the name of common sense, shall not honest people be suffered to jog on in the old road, to walk about by the light of it, and to dry their wet clothes, cure their fish, and make their hay by the heat of it, as usual? Whereas, when once they were convinced it was a meer phantom, they would be cautious of trusting to its beams; and we should see honest, well-meaning people, dodging about at noon day, with lanterns and torches in their hands."

I might, perhaps, if I were Mr. Paine, be able to prove that the moon was made of green cheese. Well, what then? Let it have been made of green cheese, or old cheese, or an old brass shield, or a giant's head, what matter is it to the world, so long as it answers the end for which it was designed, and affords us light sufficient to feed our hogs, and milk our cows by, when they come home late of an evening?

Here, my dear readers, you see the modest timidity of a virgin author; one who has not yet adventured upon the novel, the marvellous, and the sublime, and knows not yet the mighty impulse of their charms.—Ah, *Ned Nipper! Ned Nipper!* who knoweth but thou shalt yet, in some future stage of thy beloved authorship, employ thy more experienced pen in endeavouring to induce mankind to discredit their senses; in proving that the sun is a meteor, and the moon a mushroom: In attempting to circumscribe the Omnipotent; in blackguarding his prophets, and in throwing obloquy and contempt in the face of Jesus Christ!

To be SOLD, at

Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, 22d Instant, at 12 o'Clock,

THE large Dwelling-House, now improved by Mr. David Buffum.—Also the House in Pelham-Street, now improved by the Widow Champlin. Possession to be given the first of April; one Quarter of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Deeds, the Remainder when Possession is given.——Further Particulars to be made known at the Time of Sale.

JOHN GARDNER, Vendue-Master.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING-HOUSE, on Jamestown.—Also a Dwelling-House in Newport.—For farther Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

Newport, Oct 6, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO

P O R K

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

MALLIES has the Honour to inform the Public, That he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, in Mr. Hazard's House, near Philip Robinson's.——He likewise informs, that he will teach the Art of DRAWING, to those young Gentlemen and Ladies who are willing to learn that useful Accomplishment.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

JONATHAN JEFFERS,

GLAZIER,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on his Business in the Shop adjoining his Father's Dwelling-House, near the upper End of the Town.—Those Persons who will please to employ him in the above Occupation, to which he has been regularly bred from his Youth, may depend upon having their Work done in the best Manner, and at a reasonable Rate.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

Christor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the French Coffee-House.—and Lots of LAND on the Long-Wharff.—Also a FARM of 50 odd Acres, on very reasonable Terms, situated about 5 Miles from the Court-House, on the Middle Road.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1794.

MISSING from the Library of the Subscriber, the 9th Vol. of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon, Esq;—The 1st Volume of Shenston's Works—and the 2d Volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays and Observations.——If the Person or Persons who borrowed either of them, or whose Possession they may *now* be in, will be so obliging as to return them to the Owner, or leave them with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, they will much oblige their Friend and humble Servant,

I. SENTER.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Customers, he has just imported a large Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE BRANCHES, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Also, English and Dutch LOOKING GLASSES.

FOR

Charleston and Georgetown,

(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The SLOOP

FANNY,

CALEB COGGESHALL, Master,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen—Will sail about the 20th of next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, now lying at JOHN COGGESHALL's Wharff.

Newport, 9th Month 30th, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

CLARKE and *HAMMOND*

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fullick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Ca[st]
booses and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
cod. rod. 8d. 6d. and 4d
Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and
Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE
GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

THOSE Persons who have
Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK[ER]
late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are again requested
to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all those in
debted to said Estate are hereby notified, that unless they
discharge their several Debts before November next, they
must unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, [on]
Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, [with]
excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr.
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE,
STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a
GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the
Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's
formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mr.
BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For
Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown Sept 17. 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

MR. CUSHING,

Seeing in one of your late papers an elegant EPITAPH on *Mrs.* MASON, *who died at the Hotwells in Bath, I send you another on a similar occasion, of which the Reviewers say, "We think it the most perfect model of this species of composition, and one of the most finished pieces of poetry, in the English language."*

On the DEATH of Mrs. HAWKSWORTH:

BY HER HUSBAND.

WHOE'ER, like me, with boding anguish brings
His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;
Whoe'er, like me, to soothe disease and pain,
Shall pour these salutary streams in vain;
Condemn'd, like me, to hear the faint reply,
To mark the flushing cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill brow to wipe the damps of death,
And watch with dumb despair each short'ning breath;
If chance direct him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know, his pangs were mine.
Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose beauty warm'd me, and whose virtue blest;
Form'd ev'ry tie that binds the soul to prove
Her duty friendship, and that friendship love:
But yet, rememb'ring that the parting sigh
Ordain'd the just to slumber—not to die;
The falling tear I check'd, and kiss'd the rod,
And not to earth resign'd her—but to God.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 3.

NOW I am no Jacobin, Gentlemen. If you ask me what a Jacobin is—I profess I cannot tell you, only I have a notion from what I have catched up here and there, that it is a sort of a man that puts on his spurs first, and then his boots—changes first his coat, and then puts on his shirt—knocks you down, and then inquires whether you have injured or offended him—if his cabin wants sweeping, he will set it on fire, in order, as he says gravely, to purge it effectually.

Now this never was my way. It always seemed to come handiest to me, to begin at the other end.—If I was going to remove the old brush fence round my corn field, when the crop was growing (for I own a little farm) I should say to myself, "Now if I take away this, poor as it is, before I have got my posts and rails for a new one, and carted them to the spot, ten chances to one, the cattle and hogs will watch the opportunity, and destroy my crop. If I have not fence enough to renew the whole, I will repair as far as my materials will go, and let the rest be, till I can get better prepared to complete it." If I undertake to make my neighbour a pair of boots, I do not set my fancy at work to hit the handsomest shape, or study the nicest proportions, with a view of paring the long heel and crooked shin of the wearer to fix the boot; but I take his measure, and if my customer cannot wear an elegant boot, I endeavour to make him such boots as he can wear.

We poor tradesmen do not have much time to read; when a subject so entertaining as the *Rights of Man*, is handled, however, we strain a point. Mr. Paine seems to be a mighty nice writer; he lays all smooth as velvet before him as he goes. When he encounters the absurdities, the abuses, and the prejudices that exist among mankind, he makes snapping work; he is as bold as a lion. None of your half-way, do-for the present, milk and water notions for him. Mr. Paine knows what is what, I warrant you. O that I could write like that same Tommy Paine, I am not certain you should always find *Ned Nipper* at his last and his lap-stone.

I should, perhaps, sooner chuse Mr. Paine to write for me, however, than to make systems of government for my country. When I read his works, I endeavour to keep my eyes fixed steadily upon the book, and while I do that, all seems to go on as it should do; palaces, churches, prisons, ruins, kings and priests swim, like a raree-show, before my eyes, and vanish away; but many a fine reverie have I spoiled, by suffering my eyes inadvertently to wander from the page, and to dwell a moment or two, upon the objects that surrounded me. I have dreamed of being in the most delightful garden, where nothing was to be seen but the most beautiful fruits and flowers; nothing heard, but the music of the birds and the streams; nothing smelt, but fragrant odours; nothing felt, but the breath of the breezes: When the rattling of a shuttle has awaked me to the same old smoaked walls, noisy rats in the ceiling, the stink of my leather, and my pitch, and abundance of fleas and bed bugs.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 4.

I FIND it to be such rare sport to write for the instruction of mankind, that I don't know when I shall be willing to stop my hand. This being an author, as they call it, is a bewitching thing. I profess, since I have commenced one, my lap stone has grown heavier, by five pounds, and my hammer hurts my knee.

If I could write like M. Paine, however, and know every thing, as he does, I have been thinking what I would do, I would tell the world all that could do it any good (and God knows there is room enough for it to mend) and the rest I would keep to myself.

I have just had a peep at Mr. Paine's "Age of Reason," in which, to polish off his reputation as a mighty genius, he has aimed a terrible blow at our Religion. "Let us down with all their old musty whims," Mr. Paine seems to say, "They smell too strong of monarchy." You know his way; he is for taking an entire new start in every thing, and for giving a bold lead; rather than not be pretty well a head, he would drive headlong over his own father and mother.

Now I have been thinking, if I were Mr. Paine, thinks I, "My uncommon abilities enable me to be of the most important service to mankind, by illuminating from my pen, and ignorance and error are sufficiently in need; I will enlighten them in such things as will tend to make them better and happier, and will forbear to lead them into unprofitable speculations. Suppose I knew that, notwithstanding the appearance, that great seeming fountain of light, which we call the sun, was in fact no sun, but a mere creature of the imagination, what advantage," thinks I, would it be to the world, if I should ever convince a great part of mankind that they were deceived? It is now universally believed to be a real sun; it answers all the valuable purposes of a good substantial sun; and while that is the case, why, in the name of common sense, shall not honest people be suffered to jog on in the old road, to walk about by the light of it, and to dry their wet clothes, cure their fish, and make their hay by the heat of it, as usual? Whereas, when once they were convinced it was a meer phantom, they would be cautious of trusting to its beams; and we should see honest, well-meaning people, dodging about at noon day, with lanterns and torches in their hands."

I might, perhaps, if I were Mr. Paine, be able to prove that the moon was made of green cheese. Well, what then? Let it have been made of green cheese, or old cheese, or an old brass shield, or a giant's head, what matter is it to the world, so long as it answers the end for which it was designed, and affords us light sufficient to feed our hogs, and milk our cows by, when they come home late of an evening?

Here, my dear readers, you see the modest timidity of a virgin author; one who has not yet adventured upon the novel, the marvellous, and the sublime, and knows not yet the mighty impulse of their charms.—Ah, *Ned Nipper! Ned Nipper!* who knoweth but thou shalt yet, in some future stage of thy beloved authorship, employ thy more experienced pen in endeavouring to induce mankind to discredit their senses; in proving that the sun is a meteor, and the moon a mushroon; in attempting to circumscribe the Omnipotent; in blackguarding his prophets, and in throwing obloquy and contempt in the face of Jesus Christ!

To be SOLD, at

Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, 22d Instant, at 12 o'Clock,

THE large Dwelling-House, now improved by Mr. David Buffum.—Also the House in Pelham-Street, now improved by the Widow Champlin. Possession to be given the first of April; one Quarter of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Deeds, the Remainder when Possession is given.——Further Particulars to be made known at the Time of Sale.

JOHN GARDNER, Vendue-Master.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING-HOUSE, on Jamestown.—Also a Dwelling-House in Newport.——For farther Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

Newport, Oct 6, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO

P O R K

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

M. ALLIES has the Honour to inform the Public, That he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, in Mr. Hazard's House, near Philip Robinson's.——He likewise informs, that he will teach the Art of DRAWING, to those young Gentlemen and Ladies who are willing to learn that useful Accomplishment.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

JONATHAN JEFFERS,

GLAZIER,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on his Business in the Shop adjoining his Father's Dwelling-House, near the upper End of the Town.—Those Persons who will please to employ him in the above Occupation, to which he has been regularly bred from his Youth, may depend upon having their Work done in the best Manner, and at a reasonable Rate.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

Christor. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the French Coffee-House.—and Lots of LAND on the Long-Wharff.—Also a FARM of 50 odd Acres, on very reasonable Terms, situated about 5 Miles from the Court-House, on the Middle Road.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1794.

MISSING from the Library of the Subscriber, the 9th Vol. of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon, Esqr.—The 1st Volume of Shenston's Works—and the 2d Volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays and Observations.——If the Person or Persons who borrowed either of them, or whose Possession they may now be in, will be so obliging as to return them to the Owner, or leave them with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, they will much oblige their Friend and humble Servant,

I. SENTER.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Customers, he has just imported a large Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE BRANCHES, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Also, English and Dutch LOOKING GLASSES.

F O R

Charleston and Georgetown,

(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The S L O O P

F A N N Y,

CALEB COGGESHALL, Master,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen—Will sail about the 20th of next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, now lying at JOHN COGGESHALL's Wharff.

Newport, 9th Month 30th, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

CLARKE and *HAMMOND*

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Casboose and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are again requested to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified, that unless they discharge their several Debts before November next, they must unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE Esq; late of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Sept 17, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against the Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*